

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

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Manager.

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## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

**POLICY.**  
Our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**  
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**  
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

**FINAL.**  
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

**UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE**  
Royal street.....32  
The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

## POETRY. AUTUMN.

BY MRS. SOPHIA P. SNOW.

She cometh on with a steady pace,  
And royally taketh summer's place;  
A hazy veil floats over her head,  
And her garments are dyed in gold and red.

A shining sickle is in her hand,  
For she reaps what was sown throughout the land;  
She is crowned with garlands like some fair bride,  
And the horn of plenty hangs by her side.

You can trace her step o'er the teeming plain,  
By the purple grape and the golden grain;  
You may know her step by the rustling leaves,  
By the naked vine, and the garnered sheaves.

She opens the burs by a single shout,  
And the ripened nuts come falling out;  
She sends a shadow athwart the sky,  
And the feathered tribes to the southward fly.

She is sometimes sickle as April sun,  
When it seems that her race is almost run,  
She breathes her sweetest on mood and gleam,  
And the days of summer come back again.

The bee is buried from its winter cell;  
The seek for flowers in the naked dell  
The squirrel hies from its snug retreat,  
But ah! no nuts his vision greet.

When drear old winter comes over the hills,  
To bind with his fetters, the rivers and rills,  
She knows that her reign for the season is o'er,  
Speeds over the plain and is seen no more.

She teaches us this, in her quiet way,  
"That all things earthly must pass away,"  
As autumn is followed by winter's breath,  
So the brightest life must end in death!

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.  
BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

[Continued from our last.]

Of this, too, he received substantial evidence in England and Scotland, especially the latter: in England, by the refusal of the Evangelical Alliance, at the instance of the American delegation, to exclude the representatives of slaveholding churches from its platform; in Scotland, when he found the Free Church not only receiving contributions for its church-building fund from such churches, but sturdily defending its propriety by the voice of its prince of scholars and clergymen, Dr. Chalmers, and by that of its hardly less honored leaders, Dr. Cunningham and Dr. Candlish; and this was done in spite of the earnest remonstrances of himself and others, among them that most eloquent Englishman, George Thompson, urging them not to receive that "price of blood," but to "send back the money."

Mr. Douglass remained in Great Britain nearly two years; in which time he visited England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, everywhere pressing upon the public mind the evils of slavery and the duty of laboring for its overthrow. He was cordially received, and treated with the utmost consideration. His friends, without solicitation from him, raised one hundred and fifty pounds for his manumission, and two thousand and five hundred dollars with which he established a press in this country, which he subsequently did, at Rochester, New York. His journal was first called the *North Star*, and afterward *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, and was ably conducted and well sustained till after the abolition of slavery.

Thus by voice, pen, and personal influence has he contributed in no small, or measured degree to those manifold labors which the last thirty years have witnessed for the removal of slavery, and for the rehabilitation of his race with those rights of which it had so long been despoiled, and for the still higher purpose of preparing it for the new position it now occupies.

The main interest and importance, however, of Mr. Douglass' career are public, rather than personal. Full of thrilling adventure, striking contrasts, brilliant passages, and undoubted usefulness, as his history was, his providential relations to some of the most marked facts and features of American history constitute the chief elements of that interest and importance which by common consent belong to it. Lifting the curtain, it

revealed with startling vividness and effect the inner life and the workings of slavery, not only upon its victims, but upon all connected with it. In it, as in a mirror, are seen how unnatural, how inhuman, and how wicked were its demands. Torn from his mother's arms in infancy, he was treated with the same disregard of his comfort and the promptings of Nature as were the domestic animals of the farmyard. As he was transferred from one master to another, every one can see what the hazards of a "chattel personal" were, and how the kindness of one only aggravated the harshness and inhumanity of another. In the extreme solicitude manifested by his kind master and mistress at Baltimore that he should not learn to read, and their marked displeasure and change of treatment when he had thus learned, are seen not only the stern necessities of slavery, but how it quenched the kinder feelings and turned to bitterness even affection itself. In the terrible struggle with Corey he so graphically describes, when "the dark night of slavery shut in upon him," and he was "transformed to a brute," is disclosed something of the process by which manhood was dethroned, and an immortal being was transformed by something more than legal phrase into a chattel—a thing. Had he, after his first unsuccessful attempt to escape, been "sold South," as he had reason to apprehend, and had not been sent North to Baltimore, that night would have remained unbroken, and that transformation would have been complete; and the world now knows what a light would have been extinguished and what a sacrifice would have been made. He escaped, indeed; but how many did not? Not all so richly endowed, though none can tell how many "village Hampdens," how many "mute inglorious Miltons" have thus been lost to letters and to man; while many have learned to sympathize with Dr. Campbell, at Finsbury's Chapel, when he exclaimed: "My blood boiled within me when I heard his address to-night, and thought that he had left behind him three millions of such men."

And sadder still when it is seen that all this was done, if not in the name of Christian religion, in spite of it, by those professing its holy faith, his owner and tormentor, Corey, both being members of the church—the latter punctilious and pretentious in his church-going, praying, and psalm-singing, adding the latter generally to his daily family worship; and sadder still when Mr. Douglass, rescued as from the lion's den, bore a testimony which could not be gainsaid, the multitudes, though fascinated by his thrilling story and matchless eloquence, withheld from him what he earnestly sought, and only the few were willing to receive the unpopular doctrines of his abolitionism. For twenty years he labored as few others could, addressing thousands upon thousands in the New England, Middle, and Western States; and yet till the beginning of the Rebellion he belonged to a despised minority, and the system that had so outraged him and his people still dominated the state, and was sanctioned, if not sanctified, by the church. In the light of such a history this mountain of national guilt assumes more towering proportions and its base is seen to rest not upon the South alone, but upon the whole land. The crime was gigantic; and, though its expiation has already been terrible, who shall say that it has been commensurate with the crime itself? Many complain of the burden left by the war, are impatient of the slow progress of practical reconstruction, and are looking gloomily into the future. The consideration suggested by this narrative may well awaken apprehensions.

Few have forgotten the closing utterances of Mr. Lincoln's second Inaugural concerning the war still raging, sounding as if they fell from the judgment seat and were the words of doom itself: "Yet, if God will that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by

the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so it still must be said, 'The judgment of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' The solemn significance of this language is still worthy of thought, though the war has ceased and the great armies then in the field have been recalled.

(CONCLUDED.)

## Profits of Orange Culture.

A grove or orchard of Seedling trees, fifteen years old, should average 1500 to 2000 oranges to each tree, and these will sell readily at one-and-a-half to two cents each, purchaser paying for picking and packing. This in a grove of one hundred trees would give from twenty-two and a half to forty dollars per tree per annum, or \$2250 to \$4000 per acre 100 trees per acre. The orange tree, if properly cared for, will continue to grow and bear ad infinitum. I have seen trees, said to have been one hundred years old, that yielded annually from 7,000 to 10,000 marketable oranges. Can the same space of ground planted in any other article, be made to give a greater return in money value for the same outlay of capital and labor?

"Take a piece of wild land; say its original cost is ten dollars per acre; to put it in proper condition for successfully growing the orange, say will cost, (grubbing, ditching, plowing, and fencing) \$100 per acre; say original cost of one hundred trees and putting them out one dollar per tree, on one acre \$100, thus making one acre in an orange grove cost \$200. If put out in budded trees will give something in market the third year; if in seedlings about the fifth year. During which time the same land can be advantageously cultivated in corn, peas, potatoes, and all kinds of melons and garden vegetables for family use. The labor necessary to cultivate these articles can give the orange trees all the attention they will require; and at the end of ten years there will be an income of \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre; as secure as the best bank or railroad stock in the country.—F. L. Dancy, in the *South-Land*.

## GARRISON UNIVERSITY.

This institution is now becoming active and prosperous under the efficient management of its present officers. The president of the faculty, Prof. J. A. Higgins is well liked, and the rooms are well filled every day with lively and studious pupils. The following preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. O. L. C. Hughes, were unanimously adopted by the National Convention held in this city a few weeks ago.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to so order the affairs of men, that out of blood, baptism, and death, the colored man has gained freedom, manhood and citizenship; and, whereas, it becomes us to acknowledge an overruling Providence in all things, to buckle on the armor of true men and fearlessly meet the full measure of our responsibilities; and, whereas, the Convention has been called to consult and decide upon the best measures to be adopted for the advancement and education of our race:

Therefore be it resolved, by the representatives of the people in the Convention assembled, that we hail, with feelings of unmingled pleasure, every noble effort made in furtherance of the cause of higher education among us, and that without disparaging institutions of learning in other parts of the country, we heartily endorse the action taken in permanently establishing the *Garrison University* in the city of St. Louis.

Resolved, That we shall ever feel it our bounden duty to encourage, sustain, and recommend the *Garrison University* by every means in our power; not only because of its favorable location in the great city of St. Louis, with its churches, its libraries, and its varied means of culture and refinement; not only because the President of its Faculty, J. A. Higgins, A. M., is one of the best and most successful teachers in the country; but more especially

because of the high stand taken from the first against the evil spirit of caste, placing its foundation broadly and squarely upon merit without respect to class, color, or creed.

Third Resolved; that we bid the "Garrison," God speed in its noble work; may its cause be ever onward and upward in the great cause of human elevation; and may the true friends of progress, everywhere, unite in the firm determination to place it where it belongs, second to none, equal to any.—*Miss Weekly Review*.

## ADDRESS

In the Convention of the Colored People of the Southern States, begun to be held in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of October, 1871:

### REPORT:

The Committee on Address, to whom were referred the subject of preparing an address to be issued by this Convention to the American people, beg leave most respectfully to report that they have carefully and diligently considered the same and recommend the adoption of the following address to the people of the United States of America.

R. B. ELLIOTT,  
Chairman of Committee.

To the People of the United States of America:  
FELLOW CITIZENS: The colored people of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and the District of Columbia, have delegated to us, their representatives, assembled in Convention, authority to give expression to their purposes, desires and feelings, in view of the relation they sustain to the Government and people of the United States, under the course of events that has arisen since, and as a consequence of, the war of rebellion. We owe to Almighty God and the spirit of liberty and humanity that animates the great body of the people of this country the personal liberty and the rights of citizenship that we enjoy, and shall, under the promptings of duty, labor for the permanence and perfection of the institutions that have served as the great instrument of consummating this act of justice.

In seeking more perfect recognition as members of the great political family to which the interests of humanity have been peculiarly committed, we desire to recognize our obligations and responsibilities as members of this great family, and to assure the American people that we stand among them imbued with a national spirit—with confidence in and devotion to the principles of representative popular government, and with ideas of policy that embrace every individual and interest of our common country.

The fruits of the great legal measures that were intended to establish our rights and interests on a common footing with all other citizens of the nation, have, to some extent and in particular locations, been withheld from us by the pre-judices and passions left in the hearts of a portion of our fellow-citizens as a remnant of former ideas and associations. We need your aid and sympathy to complete the great work begun and carried on in our behalf. We desire to lay before you the facts of our case in a brief but truthful statement. We have not at command the all-important instrument of a local public press as the medium of communicating with you; the press of the South, with few exceptions, being in the hands of those interested to lower us in your esteem. We have deemed a convention of our representatives as the most efficient means of laying before you the true state of our condition and feeling.

Since the close of the war a settled policy has controlled the public and private action of the great body of the white people of the South towards us. They have sought to hold us in a condition of modified servitude, so that we should not be able to compete with the industry of the country. They have not been contented to employ the advantages that capital and experience in pub-

lic and private affairs confer, but resorted to compulsory means, unsanctioned by the laws of the country, the spirit of American institutions, and the practice of civilized nations.

The first great effort to carry into effect this line of policy was perhaps most conspicuously displayed in the adoption of the code of laws commonly known as the "Black Code," passed by the provisional government of South Carolina, in the year 1865, and followed by other States. It is unnecessary to give in detail the features of this system. It established caste of the Oriental type. It furnished courts for the trial of question of caste. It provided for legal compulsion as a means of procuring our labor, and fixing the rates of compensation and rules of performance. It provided separate laws—civil and criminal—and separate courts for their enforcement. Finally, it allowed us no voice in the passing of the laws that were to govern us, or hand in disposing of the proceeds of our labor taken from us as taxes for the support of the government of our respective States.

The action of the military authorities, followed by that of Congress, and, finally, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, took from the hands of those seeking to establish a system of slavery scarcely less objectionable than that which had just been overthrown, the means of accomplishing their purpose through the forms of law.

The next resort was to subsidize and control, through the motives of favor and fear, the political and civil yowers conferred by the liberality of the Government. On the one hand, the friendship and patronage of the white citizens were offered as the condition of complete political subservience, while on the other hand threats of being deprived of homes and employment as the means of subsistence, were made by the landholders and employers of our respective States. These threats were in many instances carried into effect. It was found, however, that the necessity that existed for our labor left in our hands power sufficient to thwart the effort of our subjugation.

To meet this new difficulty resort was had to secret organizations, with a view to the control of the masses of the colored people by the murder of the prominent representative men of our class, and by the infliction of bodily pain upon a certain number of their followers. As the means proposed involved the commission of the highest crimes known among men, the protection of oaths, secret organizations and disguises were resorted to. We have been hunted like beasts by armed and disguised bands. Many, both men and women, have been killed; vast numbers have received severe corporal punishment; and many more found shelter in the swamps, by day and by night, from this storm of human hatred.

We owe it to ourselves and to our government to acknowledge the well directed efforts that are now being made to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. We are assured that the American people are in earnest to secure to us the fruits of the great measures for our civil and political habilitation, and that the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government are thoroughly sincere in their determination to give effect to the Constitution and the will of Congress in our behalf.

We ask of you that you will give to the Government the fullest measure of moral support to enable it to complete that which is so auspiciously begun, and that minor differences of sentiment and policy may be hushed while the nation is gathering up its length to purge the land of the foulest crimes by the sword of justice. When the nation was threatened with division, political differences yielded to the necessity of maintaining its territorial integrity. Now that it is again threatened from the vortex of passion and crime afflicted, let the same devotion to right and justice induce equal efforts to preserve its moral integrity.

While there remains anything to (CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

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Three	9	15	20	25	50
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Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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ville.Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special  
agent, and is authorized to solicit  
subscriptions and receive payment  
of bills.

SUNDAY, OCT. 29, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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Hon. H. C. Dibble has re-  
turned to his post, and resumed his  
seat yesterday in the Eighth Dis-  
trict Court.On Friday evening the dele-  
gates from Louisiana to the South  
Carolina Convention returned; they  
are, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Sen-  
Geddes, F. C. Antoin, J. Henri  
Burch, W. G. Johnson and Geo. E.  
Paris, Esq.The upper portion of the  
Mississippi river is said to be lower  
at present than it has been for a  
hundred years previously.The daily Times, Texas, is  
responsible for the following:"The Revolution has discovered  
that woman who live in seclusion,  
with none but women for their as-  
sociates, never realize the ideal of  
womanly nature. In the convent,  
says the Revolution, woman shrivels  
and bleaches out into a soft, selfish,  
simpering, prayer-making auto-  
maton."CORRECTION.—In our last issue, in  
the notice of "Our Savings Banks,"  
the omission of a figure led to a  
great blunder which we must cor-  
rect. We said that the gain since  
January was over \$3000, we should  
have said over seventy-two thousand  
dollars.The Republican party in Mis-  
sissippi is confident of carrying the  
State in the elections to be held  
there on Nov. 7. The Democratic  
party is assuming its best looks;  
the people have resolved to tell it—  
"you can't come in."Our acknowledgements are  
tendered to Congressman L. A.  
Sheldon for recent Congressional  
publications.

## THE COLORED CONVENTION.

This gathering of Representative  
Colored men from the Southern  
States, to effect "a more practical  
understanding and mutual co-opera-  
tion, and to the end that a more  
thorough union of effort, action,  
and organization may exist" have  
held a protracted meeting in  
Columbia, South Carolina, and  
ranged over the expansive field of  
questions, most materially affecting  
the colored race in this country, and  
they have said and done such things  
as in their judgment are best cal-  
culated to promote more directly  
the interests they assembled to  
advocate.The magnanimity, patriotism and  
intelligent loyalty which character-  
ized their proceedings cannot but  
impress the unprejudiced reader  
with admiration, if not respect for  
a class of citizens who have been so  
long and so cruelly, and so ruthlessly  
regarded, by many, as the "offscour-  
ing" of America.Their catalogue of wrongs is a  
grievous one, and the exceedingly  
tardy, imperfect, and half hearted  
measures which have been generally  
adopted for their relief and habilita-  
tion are well calculated to stir their  
nature to its profoundest depth.  
Yet in the discussions over them,  
in their address, in their speeches,  
and in their resolutions we find no  
bitterness, no acrimony, nothing  
but open manly truthful statements  
of their wrongs and honest digni-  
fied appeals for redress.And notwithstanding the carping  
of Democratic organs to whom ob-  
viously republican utterances, es-  
pecially and "negro" claims for  
civil and political equality are ex-  
ceedingly distasteful, the Convention  
will not fail of favorably impressing  
the people and the government of  
the United States.The Daily Union summarizes the  
work of the Convention in these  
words: "The Convention adjourned  
yesterday sine die. The principal work  
accomplished has already gone forth  
to the world in the admirable ad-  
dress adopted during the early sit-  
ting of the Convention.If no more had been done than  
this, the Convention might well be  
proud of its work. It has shown  
conclusively the fallacy of the oft  
repeated charges of the Democratic  
press, that the colored men were  
graspingly ambitious. They have  
met like men, discussed the ques-  
tions brought before them, some-  
times with warmth, and have gone  
to their homes wiser and perhaps  
better men for having conferred to-  
gether. The Convention has met  
and adjourned, and yet the coun-  
try is safe. If any Democratic babies  
were troubled with the nightmare  
of a "war of races, we trust they  
will now be comforted."The Picayune, of yesterday, in  
one of its fitful moods, charges the  
"redeemed, regenerated, and disen-  
franchised african" with being in a  
league "to thwart the endeavors of  
the cotton and sugar planters." A  
more groundless, senseless, but ma-  
licious charge could scarcely be  
made. Where is there a single evi-  
dence of any such intention? What  
is the negro doing to defeat the  
planter? What has the agricul-  
tural laborer to gain, by "short crops?"  
Fortunately for the cause of truth  
the article referred to enumerates  
enough "causes" to shorten any  
crop, without any "league" by the  
negro.The Picayune occasionally prates  
about peace and reconciliation, but  
betrays "the cloven foot" too fre-  
quently to be entitled to any cre-  
dence or regard from the "negro."OLD WORLD AID.—Americans in  
London have held a relief meeting  
and subscribed \$25,000 towards  
the relief for Chicago.A meeting at "the mansion  
house" in London on October 20,  
there was raised \$180,000 for the  
same purpose. The total amount  
raised in Europe to October 20, is  
\$616,100, gold.Captures of bands of Ku-  
Klux still continue in Yorkville and  
Spartanburg, S. C., sixty-five have  
recently been taken at Spartan-  
burg; and the daily Union says  
"nine out of every ten days, we  
have confessed and thrown them-  
selves on the mercy of the law."The National Labor Union  
are holding their annual session in  
Columbia, S. C. Texas, Georgia,  
Alabama, South Carolina, Mary-  
land, and North Carolina, are re-  
presented. Isaac Myers, of Mary-  
land, has been elected President,  
and F. Barbadoes, of Washington,  
Secretary; a number of Vice Presi-  
dents have been elected. Other  
nominations not completed at latest  
dates.THE CHICAGO DISASTER  
A PLOT.The Times of yesterday contains an  
article from the Chicago Times, which  
reveals the astounding intelligence  
that the destruction of Chicago, was  
the deliberate and diabolical work  
of an organization called "The Societe  
Internationale ou Commune." The  
description of the plot, the organi-  
zation, the fruitless attempts, then  
the success, the waste, the dread  
ruin, the desolation caused, all form  
a chapter in crime and in suffering,  
so unheard of, so romantic and im-  
probable, that nothing short of the  
strongest confirmatory evidence of  
the truth of the statement can  
insure general belief.George Francis Train, who lec-  
tured in Forewell Hall on the eve-  
ning before the fire, is reported to  
have said: "This is the last public  
address that will be delivered with-  
in these walls! A terrible calamity  
is impending over the city of Chi-  
cago, more I cannot say, more I  
dare not utter." G. F. T. is said to  
be a member of the "Societe."The person revealing the plot,  
says he has written all "under the  
load of a guilty conscience. Life  
has lost all its attractions and he  
scarcely cares to live to see the  
damage caused." He ventures to  
incur the penalties of his oath,  
which involves "death in a form  
more horrible than any that has  
been visited upon mortal man since  
the sun first rose over chaos."Dr. A. S. Dowd, President of  
the Senate of Mississippi, died at  
Greenwood Springs on Sunday, Oct.  
22nd. The Doctor is spoken of by  
the Leader, as one of the pioneers of  
"Republicanism in Mississippi, a man  
of pure and spotless character, cor-  
rect in his manners, of a kindly  
disposition, a good husband and fa-  
ther, and withal, a man of strong  
affections."The Doctor was a candidate for  
re-election at the time of his death,  
and would without a doubt have  
been the unanimous choice of his  
district.Senator Clayton, charged with  
fraudulently issuing a certificate of  
election to General John Edwards,  
member of Congress from the third  
district, Arkansas, has been triumph-  
antly acquitted by Judge Dillon, of  
the United States Circuit Court;  
Caldwell, district judge, concurring.  
The Searcy Tribune says:"The gratifying intelligence has  
gone to the country that Senator  
Clayton has met his vindictive per-  
secutors in open court, and with  
very little trouble on his part suc-  
ceeded in quashing the indictment,  
so-called, although Mr. Whipple,  
at whose instance the said indict-  
ment was found, consumed more than  
half the time allowed to all the at-  
torneys for the prosecution in try-  
ing to sustain the flimsy and ma-  
licious charge."The Arkansas Journal sums up  
with:"Senator Clayton goes forth from  
an honorable court honorably ac-  
quitted, and the base attempt to  
persecute him will recoil upon the  
instigators of the outrage."Want of space prevents us  
from to-day copying the speech of  
Senator Pinchback before the South  
Carolina Convention. It will ap-  
pear in our next. This is what the  
daily says of it, however:"P. B. S. Pinchback, one of the  
delegates from Louisiana, made an  
excellent speech in the Convention  
of Saturday, which will be found in  
our report of the proceedings, in  
which he showed that a man could  
be a Republican, and still criticize  
Republican officials."There are many of our Republi-  
can friends who believe it to be their  
duty to support men because they  
are party men, whether they do  
right or wrong. We most heartily  
endorse the sentiment uttered by  
Mr. Pinchback, that whenever the  
President—and we say any other  
Republican—does anything wrong,  
he would offer his opposition to it  
whatever it might be.This is real genuine Republican-  
ism. A man who is not independ-  
ent enough of party to criticize fair-  
ly all its actions, is more fitted to  
be a Democrat than a Republican.  
They "go it blind."On Friday last one of the Canal  
street Dumpan and Fair Grounds  
cars by some means ran off the track  
between Drayades and Baronne  
streets, and did not stop till it had  
run off the entire neutral ground  
and tilted into Canal street. There  
were two or three passengers in it  
at the time who were glad to see  
were more frightened than hurt.Judge W. B. Phillips has re-  
turned to the parish of Grant, and  
reports through the columns of the  
Republican the continuance of Ku-  
Klux outrages in his parish. He de-  
clares that "there is no security in  
person or property" and mentions  
several cases of violence and cruel-  
ty. At the period of the murder of  
Recorder White we united in coun-  
selling the prompt adoption of  
stringent measures to peremptorily  
arrest the progress of such mon-  
strous acts, assert the sovereignty  
of law, and vindicate the rights of  
citizens to peaceably live and con-  
duct themselves as their own no-  
tions of propriety suggest.We regret to observe that the  
leniency which has been exhibited,  
has evidently been abused, and re-  
garded, either as a mark of weak-  
ness, fear, or disinclination to resort  
to the use of the only effectual re-  
medies for such cases. We again  
appeal to the Executive to consider  
whether the refraining from the use  
of vigorous means for the purposes  
desired, is not calculated to work  
much mischief and injury.Our National Progress of Oc-  
tober 21, contains a lengthy report  
of the obsequies of Octavius V.  
Catto who was murdered in cold  
blood in the streets of Philadelphia  
on October 10, and show by the  
immense assemblage of all classes  
of citizens the high esteem in which  
deceased was held in the commu-  
nity. We regret our inability to  
copy the programme.The murder has aroused the in-  
dignation of the entire people and  
they have held meetings to de-  
nounce the act, and demand the  
adoption of the most vigorous  
measures to bring the offenders to  
justice.So deeply seated in the popular  
memory is it proposed to keep this  
savage murder that it is passing  
into a proverb, "Remember Catto."The Iberville News, of October 26,  
contains a lengthy report of the  
visit of Governor Warmoth to the  
town of Plaquemine, Iberville parish.  
It is known that the object of  
the visit was to confer in person  
with the planters, and other promi-  
nent interested parties of that sec-  
tion of the country, with a view to  
the adoption of speedy and most  
effective measures for the preven-  
tion of overflow from crevasses in  
the levees along the Mississippi  
banks.The Governor was enthusiastically  
received and welcomed by all  
classes of the citizens, at whose  
earnest solicitation a mass meeting  
was called at the Courthouse. This  
gathering was presided over by  
Col. J. P. R. Stone. Dr. Ward, the  
president of the police jury, intro-  
duced Governor Warmoth to the  
audience, and the News says:"The Governor indulged in one of his  
happiest popular addresses and won  
the earnest attention of his auditors from  
the outset. He said that he came to confer  
and advise with our citizens as to the best  
means of protecting the alluvial lands of  
the State from overflow, as he knew the  
Levee Company was powerless to perform  
the promises it had made the State. He  
promised our citizens that he would exert  
every means in his power to assist them,  
but that they must remember the Egyptian  
moral, that heaven helps those who help  
themselves. The Governor closed with an  
eloquent peroration, and on taking his  
seat was rewarded with much applause,  
which showed that his Excellency com-  
manded, in an eminent degree, regard-  
less of party or personal predilections, the  
highest respect and esteem of his audi-  
ence."Adjutant Gen. Geo. H. Sheridan af-  
terwards addressed the meeting and  
made one of his usual felicitous  
speeches. The meeting adjourned  
amidst the expressions of good will  
towards the administration from all  
present.The man, Jules L. Vinet, who  
was on trial this week before the  
First District Court for the killing  
of one Philip Lamoureaux, at the  
coffeehouse, corner of Delory and  
Levee streets, on April 30, 1871,  
was on Friday last acquitted by the  
jury.FANATICISM.—Rev. A. P. Devlin,  
the celebrated anti-Papist lecturer,  
while lecturing in the street in  
Saratoga, Pa., on October 22, was  
hooted at, stoned and severely cut  
in the head, by a Catholic mob.  
He was rescued by the police and  
with difficulty taken to the Wyom-  
ing House, thence to the Forest  
House, where he lies "apparently in  
a dangerous condition."He avows his determination to  
lecture if he recovers, and the mob  
resolve that he shall not speak.  
Great excitement prevails and the  
matter is the subject of general con-  
versation.The Atlantic telegraph au-  
thorities have agreed to permit the  
use of the wires free of charge for  
all communications relative to the  
Chicago sufferers.With reference to "jail breaking,"  
which has been practiced recently  
in Richland Parish, Judge Ray, who  
the Monroe Intelligencer says, is  
"determined to see the law enforced,"  
says in a recent charge to the  
Grand Jury of the Parish.The worst thing that has occurred in  
this parish since the adjournment of  
last court, was the breaking the jail by  
a lawless crowd, and released there-  
from James Berry, who was confined  
therein under sentence of death from  
this court. That was a direct thrust  
at the life of the civil authority in this  
parish. It was a declaration, intended  
for the people of the parish, that no  
one could be punished, unless it meets  
with the approval of the lawless.  
Now, I very much mistake the temper  
and feeling of the people of this parish  
if they intend to submit to any-  
thing of the kind.The release of a prisoner by violence  
from jail, confined therein by authority  
of law, is an insult to the sovereignty  
of the people. It is saying to them,  
"Tax yourselves to build your court-  
houses and jails, to hold your courts  
and confine men in for their offences  
against society, and if it does not meet  
our approbation we will release them."  
Government is a failure under such  
circumstances and the course of law a  
farce. The civil authority must be  
I charge the Grand Jury, particularly,  
to investigate the matter. There is  
no room for leniency in dealing with  
men guilty of such offences, favor to  
them is cruelty to the public. They  
should be made to feel the prompt,  
rough, vigorous and relentless  
hand of justice.It is fruitless to try men in this  
parish, if they cannot be made to suffer  
the verdict of the jury. I have always  
been in favor of trying persons in the  
parishes where the crimes have been  
committed, but it is understood that  
juries cannot be held, a change of  
venue will be made in all the cases on  
the docket."At a meeting of the Union  
League of America, in Philadelphia  
on Oct. 21, a communication from  
Louisiana was read, "requesting  
that measures be adopted for a  
thorough organization of the League  
in that State. The Secretary was  
instructed to issue a call for the an-  
nual meeting of the National Coun-  
cil to be held on Wednesday, Decem-  
ber 10, 1871.It is of no small interest to  
parties who are desirous of corres-  
ponding with friends in the country  
to know the post office facilities that  
exist, or that spring into existence.  
To aid such folks, we copy below  
from the Louisiana Intelligencer the  
establishment of several new post  
offices:"Upon the recommendation of  
Hon. Frank Morey, M. C., the Post-  
master General has ordered the es-  
tablishment of the following named  
post offices and the appointment  
of the following named postmasters:  
"Pine Bluff, Caldwell parish—  
Edwin L. Hill, postmaster.  
"Enterprise, Catahoula parish—  
P. H. Carter, postmaster.  
"Aimwell, Catahoula parish—  
Carter Thompson, postmaster.  
"Greenesborough, Jackson parish—  
Allen Green, postmaster.  
"Shiloh, Union parish,  
postmaster.  
"Montclair, Bienville parish—W.  
A. Jones, postmaster."A BIT OF HISTORY.—Gideon Welles  
in his article in the November  
Galaxy, on "Admiral Farragut and  
New Orleans, says that the election  
of Abraham Lincoln to the Presi-  
dency of the United States, was  
"brought about by the accession  
leaders, who had deliberately and  
designedly broken up the Democratic  
organization."THE COLORED  
CONVENTION.The Convention met at 12 M.,  
and prayer was offered by the Rev.  
Mr. Bradwell, of Georgia. The roll  
was called, the minutes were read,  
and the reports of the committees  
received—more time being asked  
for generally on all reports.A letter from the Republican or-  
ganization of Tennessee, endorsing  
the Convention, was received and  
ordered to be placed upon the re-  
cord.Regarding the minutes of the  
proceedings yesterday, Mr. J. H.  
Burch, of Louisiana, said:"Mr. President: I desire to state  
that I have a copy of the Union be-  
fore me which contains a report  
taken in short hand notes. The  
minutes as read by the Secretary  
from the journal state that the  
gentleman from Louisiana charged  
the South Carolina and Georgia  
delegations with retarding the Con-  
vention. The gentleman from Louisi-  
ana is unwilling that the statement  
should be so incorporated in the  
minutes, as referring to my best re-  
collection, no such charge is made.  
If we take the report of the Union  
which is supposed to photograph  
our proceedings, it will appear that  
the gentleman from Louisiana sim-  
ply claimed plenty of time should  
be given for the deliberations of the  
Convention. I ask, therefore, that  
the minutes be so corrected as to  
give a disclaimer of the gentleman  
from Louisiana, of any charge made  
by him of the gentlemen from South  
Carolina and Georgia delegations  
retarding the proceedings of the  
Convention."

FANATICISM.—Rev. A. P. Devlin,

The Convention met at 12 M.,  
and prayer was offered by the Rev.  
Mr. Bradwell, of Georgia. The roll  
was called, the minutes were read,  
and the reports of the committees  
received—more time being asked  
for generally on all reports.Mr. Pinchback, from Louisiana,  
Chairman of the Committee on  
Rules, reported, and the report was  
adopted, and the rules ordered  
printed. The rules are a consoli-  
dation as much as possible of Cus-  
tom's Manual.The following preamble and re-  
solutions were introduced by H. M.  
Turner, of Georgia:Whereas, It is rumored that North-  
ern brethren and fellow-citizens are  
apprehensive that the assembly of  
the Southern States Convention is  
the commencement of a series of  
sectional movements to alienate our-  
selves from the great body of our  
race in the states not named in  
the call under which said Convention  
is now in session.Resolved, That we disclaim any  
such intention or motive, and that  
we would brand with eternal infamy  
any person or persons who would  
attempt to sever our interests or  
sympathies from our Northern breth-  
ren, who in war shed their blood  
and sacrificed their lives for our citi-  
zenship and enfranchisement.Resolved, That we are fully ap-  
prized of the fact that the interests and  
destiny of our race are one and in-  
separable throughout the length and  
breadth of the American Continent,  
but as I stated in the call, we have  
met to adjust local causes.

By Mr. Wall, of Florida.

Resolved, 1. That as the Repre-  
sentative men of our race assembled  
in Convention from every portion  
of the Southern States, we believe  
our highest allegiance under heaven  
is to the National Republican party  
of America.2. That the present Republican  
party, based as it is upon the prin-  
ciples of perfect civil and political  
equality of all men, merits our un-  
divided support and adherence.3. That whilst there are corrupt  
and mercenary men in all political  
parties, we believe that there are  
good and true men in the Republi-  
can party of the South.4. That we do not intend to go  
outside of our party to find honest  
men while we have them in our  
party, and that only honest and  
tried men should be nominated for  
office, and we call upon our people  
throughout the South to give their  
undivided support.5. That trusting high heaven, and  
deploring the loss of the good and  
loyal men who have fallen victims  
to lawless violence for their political  
opinions, and calling upon the  
Righteous Judge of the Universe  
for protection, we pledge ourselves  
and our constituents to stand as one  
man for the National Republican  
party, so long as it maintains its  
present principles.6. That we have no confidence in  
the pledges of the Conservative  
Democratic New Departure move-  
ment and no amount of lawlessness  
or intimidation can compel us to  
give it one moment's support.

By Mr. Barbadoes.

Resolved, That we earnestly re-  
commend a firm adherence to the  
principles of the Republican party,  
and hereby declare our honest con-  
victions, that the reform yet demand-  
ed can be best and soonest realized  
within the Republican party, and  
that we regard with distrust any  
attempt to weaken, divide, or de-  
feat that great organization to which  
the American people are indebted  
for the preservation of the Union  
and the Constitution, and the asser-  
tion of equal liberty and equal  
rights far all.Resolved, That this Convention  
herely enter their protest against  
all factions, and all personal contri-  
versies within the Republican party,  
as they tend to withdraw attention  
from and weaken and divide the  
power which otherwise would be  
brought to the support and mainte-  
nance of the States of Tennessee,  
Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and  
North Carolina.Resolved, That the contest be-  
tween Republican liberty and  
Democratic despotism cannot be  
ended until, without distinction, all  
citizens shall enjoy, and may with-  
out let or hindrance exercise all the  
rights and privileges which are  
guaranteed or implied by the  
fundamental law.

By Mr. Nelson, of Texas.

Resolved, That as this is a Con-  
vention of the Southern States, for  
the elevation and education of the  
masses of our countrymen of the  
Southern States, the delegates upon  
returning home will call State Con-  
ventions and organize educational  
and literary societies in the counties,  
and as far as possible act in conjunc-  
tion with this convention, through  
State organizations, and ratify the  
objects of this body, and place them  
in harmony with the Southern  
States Convention.

By Mr. White, of South Carolina.

Whereas, in some sections of the

South designing parties are  
endeavoring to promote a falling  
discord among the colored people,  
and are using every effort to induce  
them to leave the land of their birth  
and emigrate to Liberia and other  
foreign sections; therefore, be itResolved, That this Convention  
do deprecate any such movements  
on the part of the colored people  
of the South, and regard this effort  
as emanating from a few unscrupu-  
lous and irresponsible men; enemies  
to the colored race, who are working  
for political purposes, without any  
regard to the political or social wel-  
fare of the colored people.

By Mr. Walls, of Florida.

Resolved, That we recommend to  
all persons wishing to avail them-  
selves of the advantages for emigra-  
tion, those offered by Florida,  
believing that they will receive a  
hearty welcome, by all of the citi-  
zens of that State, irrespective of  
race, color, politics, or religion.Resolved, That public schools  
should be free and open to all, and  
the pupil should be made sure of  
the school. The right to maintain  
schools by public tax implies the  
right to send to school by public  
authority.Resolved, That a purer and nobler  
moral culture should be made a  
regular part of school instruction.  
The good of society and the safety  
of the school demand that we shall  
no longer rest content with a low  
intellectual culture which affords to  
the States no pledges from those  
whom it has paid to educate for the  
public good, shall not use their  
talent for public damage.Resolved, That the States should  
care for their children, providing  
them a culture which may give them  
sound bodies, intelligent minds and  
pure patriotic hearts; and in their  
manhood, the Government will not  
lack for loyal citizens and valiant  
defenders.The remainder of the time was  
occupied in discussing the matter  
of representation, and the tax to be  
assessed upon the members for de-  
fraying expenses, the subject coming  
up on the report of the Committee  
on Finance, recommending for print-  
ing \$200, for Sergeant-at-Arms and  
door-keepers fifty dollars, and for  
incidental expenses eighty dollars,  
and that each delegate should be  
assessed seven and a half dollars to  
raise the amount.A motion was made that the re-  
port be adopted, and that each  
delegate come forward and pay his  
assessment.To this Mr. Nash, of South Car-  
olina, objected, on the ground that  
there should not be taxation with-  
out representation, which indirec-  
tly referred to previous debate,  
wherein certain delegates present  
had desired to vote the full vote  
their State was entitled to. This  
brought up again the question of  
the number of delegates the different  
States were entitled to, and it was  
after much debate decided that the  
Congressional apportionment of the  
several States should be the guide in  
this matter, which reduced the vote  
of the delegation present from some  
States, and added to others, in the  
case particularly of South Carolina  
and Georgia. The former number-  
ing twelve, being reduced to six  
votes, and Arkansas, whose delega-  
tion on the floor was but two, being  
increased.During the debate upon these  
subjects Mr. Pinchback of Louisiana  
among other things, said in sub-  
stance, he hoped as so much time  
had been uselessly expended in dis-  
cussing this question, and others of  
a similar nature, that the assessment  
would be called for, for all the dele-  
gation claimed, as he thought, were  
but two or three of some delegations  
were present when it was made,  
their patriotism would be materially  
affected. He thought, however,  
each State should be entitled to the  
full vote of its Congressional ap-  
portionment, whether the delegates  
were present or absent; deplored  
the waste of time, and deemed it the  
duty of some one to get the Con-  
vention in working order.The previous question was there-  
fore called on the whole matter;  
with the above result, viz:



(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

be accomplished in order to secure for ourselves the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, we shall have class interests calling for the united efforts of persons of color. The moment these ends are secured, the motives for separate action will cease, and, in common with all other citizens, we can take our places wherever the interest of the government, industry or humanity may appoint—recognizing only one standard of duty, interest or policy for all citizens.

We do not ask the government or people of the United States to treat us with peculiar favor, but that, in the policy of the laws, our interest may be grouped with those that receive the consideration of our legislative bodies, and that, in the administration of the laws, no invidious distinctions be made to our prejudice.

We affirm that the colored people of the States represented by us have no desire to strike out a line of policy for their action involving interests not common to the whole people.

While we have, as a body, contributed our labor in the past to enhance the wealth and promote the welfare of the community, we have as a class been deprived of one of the chief benefits to be derived from industry, namely: the acquisition of education and experience, the return that civilization makes for the labor of the individual. Our want in this respect not only extends to general education and experience, such as fits the man to adorn the society of his fellows, but to that special education and experience required to enable us to enter successfully the departments of a diversified industry.

We ask that your Representatives in Congress may be instructed to afford such aid in extending education to the uneducated classes in the States we represent as may be consistent with the financial interests of the nation. Although we urge our unrequited labors in the past as the ground of this appeal, yet we do not seek these benefits for ourselves alone, but for the white portion of the laboring class in our States, whose need is as great as ours.

In order to secure the promotion of our industrial interest, you can render us assistance. It is true we have no demands to make of the National Government in this respect; but it is in the power of the people of the United States to aid us materially. In order to advance our knowledge and skill in the industrial arts, it is necessary that we should have the advantages of the means employed in the country at large for these purposes. That in preparing for industrial pursuits and in putting our skill in operation, we should come in contact with educated and experienced workmen and be put in possession of the results of their skill and knowledge. If the trades and workshops are shut against us, we cannot reach that point of excellence to which we desire to attain. We ask your aid and sympathy in placing us on the same footing in reference to the pursuit of industry as that enjoyed by other citizens. If after having access to the means of becoming skillful workmen, we fail to attain that standing, we are content to take rank among the industrial classes of the country according to the degree of our proficiency. Should we be excluded from these benefits, a state of things will arise, most prejudicial to the interest of the skilled labor, namely: the existence of a great body of workmen ready to supply the market with poor work, at cheap rates. While slavery existed, the Northern States were not affected by the low state of the industrial arts in the Southern States; but labor being now free to find the best market, it is, beyond question, the interest of the artificers of the North to raise the standard of proficiency at the South. It is clearly the interest of the great industries of the North to strengthen themselves by alliance with those at the South. This result would be practicable to the fullest extent, if those of our color throughout the North could be placed in a position to bring among us the best knowledge and skill in the departments of trade to which they belong.

We would do injustice to ourselves, if, forgetting our own personal indebtedness for the blessings of liberty, and the pursuit of independence and happiness, to that outgrowth of Christian civilization, the benign spirit of our country and century, we should pass unnoted the condition of those of our race who are still in the state of slavery. The public sentiment of

this great nation combined with that of Europe, with the good offices of our Government, is surely sufficient to hasten the abolition of African slavery throughout the world. We sincerely trust that expression may be given to such sentiments as will attract the attention and influence the conduct of those few remaining nations that still maintain slavery as a legal institution.

It is our privilege, in addressing you, to utter the voice of four millions of citizens of this great country. That voice is addressed to those whose humane feelings rendered practicable that consummate act that elevated so vast a body at once to the enjoyment of civil and political manhood. It is not too much to anticipate that partiality for the work that owes its legal completion to you, will influence you to watch carefully the development of its practical results; that no perversion from the purposes of your bounty shall prevent the full fruition of the great principles of justice that actuated you.

The growth of this nation has shown that its institutions are capable of blending into an harmonious brotherhood all nationalities and all interest and industries. In all other instances than that of the accession of our race to citizenship, the accretion of the elements of its population has been gradual—giving time to complete the process of assimilation. In our case, we are well aware that there was much to alarm the apprehensions of those careful statesmen who hesitated to speculate as to the strength of our institutions much beyond what was demonstrated by the precedents in parallel cases in Europe and in our own country. The instantaneous embodiment of four millions of citizens who had for years looked upon the government as not only denying them citizenship, but as preventing them from acquiring that capacity under any other national existence, was, it must be admitted, a startling political fact.

But we are happy to point to the proof of the wisdom of those who regarded that course the safest that was indicated by the demands of justice. We are proud to be able to point to the history of our people since their admission to citizenship as proof that they understand what is due from the citizen to the government owing him protection. Although they have suffered much at the hands of those who would deprive them of their rights, they have appreciated the difficulties and embarrassments that necessarily surrounded the attempts of the government to vindicate their rights and have waited uncomplainingly until relief could be afforded; although many times they could have found instantaneous relief by imitating their oppressors and taking the law into their own hands.

We would call attention to the fact that the conferring of citizenship on our people, though the occasion, is not the cause of the agitations that have affected the country. The true cause is the spirit of opposition to whatever is enlarged and unselfish in our government, and that does not inure to the exclusive interest of the privileged few which has seized upon the act of the Government as a means of shutting out of the Southern States liberal and national ideas.

We affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the colored citizens of the United States have conducted themselves as good citizens and have displayed aptness to discharge their civil and political duties, as well as an intuitive fitness for that form of Government which we justly regard as the highest expression of civic wisdom.

Under these circumstances, and with the proofs of the truth of our statement abundant on every hand, we ask your fullest confidence and sympathy. We cannot point to the work of our fathers commingled with that of yours in the noble structure of Government we all delight to admire and to guard, but we can claim to have embodied their animating spirit as displayed in our devotion to the truths that they inculcated and our zeal to render their work immortal and imperishable.

With this brief presentation of our views and feelings, we beseech you to subscribe ourselves, in behalf of those we represent,

Very respectfully,  
Your humble fellow-citizens,  
And obedient servants,  
ROBERT B. ELLIOTT,  
JAS. M. SIMMS,  
RICHARD NELSON,  
J. T. WALLS,  
ISAAC MYERS,  
B. A. BOSEMON,  
F. C. ANTOINE,  
J. F. QUARLES,  
F. G. BARBADOES.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing address was unanimously adopted by the Convention, on this 31st day of October, 1871.  
A. J. RANSIER,  
President.

Attent.  
J. H. DEVEAUX,  
Secretary.

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WILLIAM G. BROWN,  
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2d. Instead of marching straight over trouble with a firm front, crouch and let it march over you.

3d. Have no mind of your own, no self-reliance. Be unstable and shifting as the sand on the seashore.

4th. If you are knocked down to-day, conclude that your place is on your back to-morrow, and the next day, and so on.

5th. Because it rains to-day and is dismal, make up your mind that it is going to be rainy and dismal always.

6th. Never look among your clouds for silver linings, for rifts through to the blue sky and the sunshine beyond.

7th. Follow these directions closely, and failure will track your steps like a blood-hound; in adversity you will be as worthless as an old rotten sheet for a sail in a gale of wind; when fire comes, as come it must, you will find all the metal you ever had in you turned to dross; and in the fire, you know, dross never purifies or refines—it only burns.

## Extinguishing Brigham Young's Kingdom.

After these long years of delay the Government seems now determined to overturn the Mormon hierarchy in Utah. The action of Judge McKean in excluding Mormons from his jury, and so charging the grand jury as to secure the indictment of Brigham Young, appears to be part of an organized effort to establish legitimate authority in the Territory. Polygamy, of course, is a crime in Utah as every where else, but it is not against polygamy alone or chiefly that the Government is moving. The Mormons are simply rebels against the Government, and the present action is designed to reduce them to obedience and bring them under the law. They claim absolute sovereignty. They relegate the authority of the general Government and of the Territorial officers. They claim divine warrant for the commission of crime, and regard a pretended revelation through Brigham Young as of more authority than any law. They have done wholesale murder at his suggestion, and their community exists as a standing rebellion. To put this rebellion down is the present duty of the Government, and the suppression of polygamy is only an incident of the work. Whether the Salt Lake leaders will resort to arms in defense of their hierarchy or not, remains to be seen, but the Government seems to have provided for all contingencies—this among the rest—and there are enough troops now in Utah to make short work with the Mormon militia, should the latter prove insane enough to resist by force.

**SOUND SENSE.**—Newspaper men have the enterprise to publish next, creditable papers, and they strain every nerve to do this, but the people don't consider the fact that the appearance of their home newspapers is a pretty fine index of their own intelligence and enterprise—that it shows by its face, in every issue, whether it is starved or well-fed; ripe or green; a class of people who do half so much for the general good, or who work so hard as newspaper men. Many of them are put to all sorts of expedients to get along, when there are hundreds of influential men who do nothing comparatively speaking, to sustain it. The same men might easily speak a good word for it, get their friends to subscribe for it, sustain it with their a. verisimilous patronage, and help build up a paper that would be a credit to the country; and thus also remunerate a hard working man. Every citizen of a county ought to be more than doing without his local paper than the world of omitting himself. He ought to be animated by sufficient pride, if by no other motive, to sustain it, and thus see it a worthy representative of the people.

The funeral of Major Catto in Philadelphia was attended by an immense concourse. Delegations of white and colored persons were in attendance from Washington, Westchester, Baltimore, Trenton, and other cities.

An aneurism of the carotid artery was cured in London, lately in a very ingenious way. The subject was no less a personage than the Lord Mayor. The dangers of attempting removal by the knife in such cases are very great, while the application of pressure by mechanism was impossible. But the genius of the surgeon, Mr. Buxton Shillibe, was equal to the emergency. He organized a set of medical students, who should by relieving one another keep a pressure on the artery by their fingers and maintain it for weeks, until the aneurism was obliterated and the artery recovered.

## FUN AND FANCY.

A Yankee having told an Englishman that he shot on one particular occasion, nine hundred and ninety-nine snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once. "No," said he, "it's not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe." Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a story of a man having swam from Liverpool to Boston. "Did you see him, yourself?" asked the Yankee suddenly. "Why, yes, of course I did; I was coming across, and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor." "Well, I'm glad ye saw him, stranger, cos yer a witness that I did it. That was me."

The last joke at the expense of the French Society for the Protection of Animals is to the following effect: A countryman, armed with an immense club, presents himself before the president of the society and claims the first prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim. "I saved the life of a wolf," replied the countryman; "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon, and he swings his weapon in the air, to the intense discomfort of the president. "But where was the wolf?" inquires the latter; "what had he done to you?" "He had just devoured my wife," is the reply. The president reflects an instant, and then says: "My friend, I am of the opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

A young minister, whose reputation for veracity was not very good, once ventured at an association dinner to differ with an old doctor of divinity as to the efficacy of the use of the rod. "Why," said he, "the only time my father ever whipped me it was for telling the truth."

"Well," retorted the doctor, "it cured you of it, didn't it?"

A wife had the following placed upon her tomb stone:

Weep not for me my dearest dear  
I am not dead but sleeping here,  
Repent my love before you die,  
For you must come and sleep with I.

Sometime afterward the husband married, whereupon a wag wrote underneath the above lines the following:

I will not weep my dearest life  
For I have got another wife,  
I cannot come and sleep with thee  
For I must go and sleep with she.

A Wyoming man discovered a satisfactory solution of the woman question the other day. His wife got herself summoned for a juryman, leaving the poor fellow to keep house. He protested, but it was no use. She said he would "find out how nice it was to stay home and mind the children, while she was loafing around the court-house as he used to do." The man went home and hired a good-looking cook, and sent word to his wife that he was getting along first rate. She got excited on the instant, dropped in suddenly at the house, and in about five minutes that blond cook was seen to make two-forty time away from the premises, minus her chignon.

—One of "our young girls," at an examination in grammar, the other day, when asked why the noun "bachelor" was singular, blushing, answered, "Because it is very singular they don't get married."

—Are you honest! If so it would bring your honesty more in the light of the world if you would pay for your paper.

A man, stopping his paper, wrote to the editor: "I think folks ought to spend their money for paypers, my dada didant, and everybody said he was the intelligentest man in the country, and had the smartest family of boiz that ever dugged taters."

A certain typo, whose nose shone in the dark like a lighthouse, from the effects of steady and copious libations of stimulants, having been asked why printers were dissipated, astonished the questioner by the following neat answer:

When others shunned the murky sky,  
Where flash on flash was bright'ning,  
Great Franklin went to fly his kite,  
And bottled up the lightning.

And since his time, when cares oppress,  
And the hard times are tight'ning,  
The printer seeks to drown his woes,  
In draughts of "bottled lightning."

When badly tattered—his warm heart  
A place for grief to rankle in—  
He takes the "lightning," flies his kite,  
And thinks himself a Franklin.

As auctioneer thus extolled the merits of a carpet: "Gentlemen and ladies, some folks set carpets for Brussels which are not Brussels; but I can most positively assure you that this elegant article was made by Mr. Brussels himself!"

—If you know anything that will make a brother's heart glad, run quickly and tell it; but if it is something that will cause a sign, bottle it up.

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(and an extra copy to the getter up of club), \$20.  
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the  
Semi-Weekly one year, to one address), \$50.  
One hundred copies, one year, to one address  
(and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), \$100.  
One hundred copies, one year, separately ad-  
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## MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH

## THAN ANY KIND OF

## IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night;  
not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and  
Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying  
down—upside down or right side up. It must  
keep running when the wearer sits down or  
stand up, when he walks or rides. In fact,  
it is expected to do its duty at all times, in  
every place and in every position.

## A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I would  
once a day, it will faithfully tick for you  
a hundred and twenty-six million times in  
a year, without even requiring fresh oil  
all that time.

## A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other  
parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

## ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

## WATCHES HAVE SEVEN

## JEWELS.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL  
THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN  
JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made  
by machinery. The machinery used in  
making the movement of a single watch  
could cover a Hundred Thousand Dollars,  
yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver  
Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch  
could not be made by hand and finished as  
perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

## A Genuine Waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle  
that is, any part of one Watch is exactly  
like the same part in another; and if ten  
Watches of one grade were taken apart,  
and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were  
mixed together, ten watches could be  
made by putting these parts together  
again, without any reference to their  
former combination. This is a

## GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is  
injured we can always replace it at a  
Trifling Expense.

## A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

is made with special reference to

## DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two,  
an require constant repairs; but

## A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,  
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING  
CASES..... \$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an

## ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of  
Watches in detail, gives the weight and  
quality of the Cases, and all other infor-  
mation necessary for an intelligent selection.  
We wish every one would send for it  
before ordering a Watch.

## Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,  
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price  
List of Waltham Watches, as per adver-  
tisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

## WITHOUT EXPENSE,

## OR

## Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of  
these Watches upon these conditions, and  
have only been asked to refund the money  
in three cases, and not one of these was  
on account of dissatisfaction with the  
Watch, but because the parties needed  
the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES  
ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF  
OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM  
US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF  
HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS  
EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

## Special Notice.—We do not sell

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt,  
Plated, Oris, Filled Cases whatever (these  
are all other names for Brass or German  
Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy  
of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do  
not propose to sell it in any other.

Let every one send for a Price List.  
ADDRESS IN FULL.

HOWARD & CO.  
Jewellers and Silversmiths,  
No. 785 Broadway, New York.

## RAILROADS.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern  
Railroad.

## THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San  
Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leav-  
enworth, St. Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the  
New Orleans, Jackson and Great  
Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7  
A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of  
Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the  
New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga  
Railroad, making close connections at  
Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio  
Railroad to all points North, East  
and West.

For tickets apply to  
A. D. SHELTON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and  
Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp  
and Common streets, under City  
Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and  
Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Com-  
mon street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis,  
Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

## NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE

## AND

## CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be  
opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of  
Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass  
Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean  
Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 6 o'clock  
A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock  
P. M., connecting at Mobile with the  
MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MO-  
BILE AND MONTGOMERY RAIL-  
ROADS for all points.

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30  
A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile,  
Five Dollars.

## THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN

EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at  
the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M.,  
delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY  
OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the  
General Office of the company, rooms one  
and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING,  
corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,  
General Superintendant.

## TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great  
Northern and Mississippi Central  
Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Bag-  
gages Cars, their combined length  
without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RE-  
SIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,  
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg,  
Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville,  
and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at  
night, Canton to Grand Junction and  
Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily,  
at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Light-  
ning Express trains, to all points NORTH,  
EAST and WEST. Carries the great  
North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping  
Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleve-  
land, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kenton-  
ky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30  
A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building,  
Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City  
Hotel, corner Camp and Common streets,  
and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWELL, General Superintendent;  
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent;  
New Orleans, Jackson and Great  
Northern Railroad.

E. D. FRIST, General Superintendent;  
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent;  
Mississippi Central Railroad.

B. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent

## WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

## Paul Granzin.

## DEALER IN GOLD AND

## SILVER WATCHES.

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on  
hand all classes and patterns of Gold,  
Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye  
Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to  
any part of the country. Watch repairs  
done promptly and warranted. Address  
orders to

Paul Granzin,  
112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Feb. 10/71

## GOOD

## WATCHES

## AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United  
States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO.,  
we are authorized by them to close out  
a large line of European Watches,  
Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at  
prices never before known. All beautiful  
in finish, artistic in design, reliable or  
accurate time, durable, and of the latest  
style. Every Watch will be retailed at less  
than cost of importation, and forwarded  
securely packed, prepaid, to any part of  
the country on receipt of price. Money  
can be sent to us by Express, with or-  
ders for Express Co. to return Goods or  
Cash, which will secure promptness and  
safety to purchaser. Among our list will  
be found: A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH  
SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE  
WATCH, genuine English full plate  
jeweled movements, adjusted regulator,  
steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct  
and serviceable article, large or small size  
in complete running order, with an  
elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and  
key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE  
DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine  
18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—  
imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved  
or plain, genuine English, full plate  
jeweled movements, adjusted regulator,  
correct, and in complete running or-  
der with elegant Gent's Vest Chain,  
with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for  
only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

## The Oride Gold Watch.

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double  
Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly  
engraved, or engine turned, Genuine  
Patent Lever movements, full jeweled,  
regulated and warranted to keep correct  
time, and wear equal to Gold, pre-  
cisely like in appearance, make, finish,  
brilliance of color. \$300 Gold Watch.  
One of these splendid Watches will be  
forwarded by mail free to any address, in  
handsome morocco case, lined with velvet  
and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size with)  
only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufac-  
tured to order.

## GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES

of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases,  
from \$18 up to \$200. Other Good Watches  
equally low. With every Club of six  
Watches, of any kind, we send one extra  
of same kind free, as a premium to get-  
ting up the Club. A superior stock of Ge-  
nuine Oride Gold Chains, \$2 to \$6 each,  
warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy  
of color, wear, etc. Bills of over \$12 col-  
lected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of  
\$12, and less, must be cash in P. O.  
Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at  
our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed  
and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by  
Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery  
of all goods guaranteed. Watches forward-  
ed to be examined to parties known  
when express charges both ways are paid.  
No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi  
River, with bill to collect on delivery.  
Purchasers must pay all express charges  
on goods sent C. O. D., also for return  
of money. All Cash orders forwarded  
free of charge to destination. Catalogues  
Free. Address all orders.

CHAS. P. NOITON & CO.,  
Importers of Watches, etc.,  
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.  
No. 34-44.

## GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &amp;c.

A. H. WHITE, L. C. RICHARDS, F. H. WAT.

WHITE, RICHARDS & Co.,  
Successors to A. D. GRIZZ & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND DEALERS IN  
Southern and Western Produce.

104.....POYDRAS STREET.....104  
NEW ORLEANS.

GEO. GIGNAC & ALE. JOURDAIN.

CIGAR AND JOURNALIN,  
GROCERS,  
CORNER CONTI AND VILLAGE, No. 233.